

## PROTECTION ON VALUES GIVEN

FORDNEY EXPLAINS PRINCIPLE  
FOR LEVYING DUTY ON PRO-  
DUCTION COSTS.

Washington, July 21.—Explanation of the provision in the new tariff bill which taxes imports at the rate of American valuation so as to give full protection to American industry in spite of the decline in European money is made by Chairman Joseph W. Fordney, of the House Committee on Ways and Means. He says:

"In further reference to American valuation as a basis for assisting ad valorem rates. There are two principal reasons for that change at this particular time. First of all when we collect the ad valorem duties on the foreign valuation we must depend very largely upon the honesty of the exporter in the foreign country to name in the invoice the correct foreign value of those goods. A German manufacturer before the Board of Trade of Berlin pointed out that it was the purpose and right and duty of the foreigner to undervalue as far as possible the goods which he exported to this country.

"Secondly, my friends, because of the conditions brought about by the war the rates of exchange of the money of the different countries vary extremely. Today Canadian money is worth 85 cents on the dollar in our money. The English pound with a par value of \$4.86 has an exchange value in our markets of \$3.60, perhaps a little above or a little below that. Today the French franc with a par value of 193 cents has an exchange value here of about 7 cents. The German mark with a par value of 2.8 cents has an exchange value here of 1.75 cents or thereabout. The best obtainable information is that the mark has a relative purchasing power in Germany of 8 cents, but the duty is paid upon the exchange value here. Now, for the purpose of equalizing these various exchanges of foreign money we found no other practicable or equitable way except to make all countries in the world pay the duty upon the American valuation, and all alike.

"I have drawn a conclusion for the purpose of giving you an example of the various valuations. We know that the highest production-cost country that we deal with is Canada, just across the border. We know that Germany's cost of production is far below that of Canada, and we know that the cost of the same article in Japan is far below the cost of production in Germany. So that I have taken this example. Suppose that a merchant purchased identical articles, both in quantity and quality, in Canada, in Germany, and in Japan, and all three shipments were imported into the port of New York on the same day. Here is what they would pay under existing law. Suppose the articles purchased in Canada cost \$1,000. The same goods could be purchased in Germany for \$800, and the same goods could be purchased in Japan for \$500. I know that there is a greater margin of difference than the one I am giving. Suppose the duty was an ad valorem of 25 per cent. Goods coming from Canada would pay 25 per cent on the value, or \$250; the goods coming from Germany would pay 25 per cent on \$800, or \$200; and the goods coming from Japan would pay 25 per cent on their value in Japan, \$500, or \$125. Therefore, Canada, the highest cost production, would pay an ad valorem duty that Japan paid, and that is the existing difference right now. Now, let us put it the other way. Under the American valuation the duty will be added to the foreign value; in other words, we must assume that the 25 per cent imposed will offset the difference between their cost and our cost. Therefore in order to obtain the American value of the Canadian goods, 25 per cent ad valorem makes the American value \$1,250. Now, 20 per cent ad valorem on \$1,250 will yield the same amount of revenue that 25 per cent will yield on the Canadian value of \$1,000. But the German goods must pay under the terms of our bill 20 per cent on \$1,250, the same as the Canadian, or \$250.

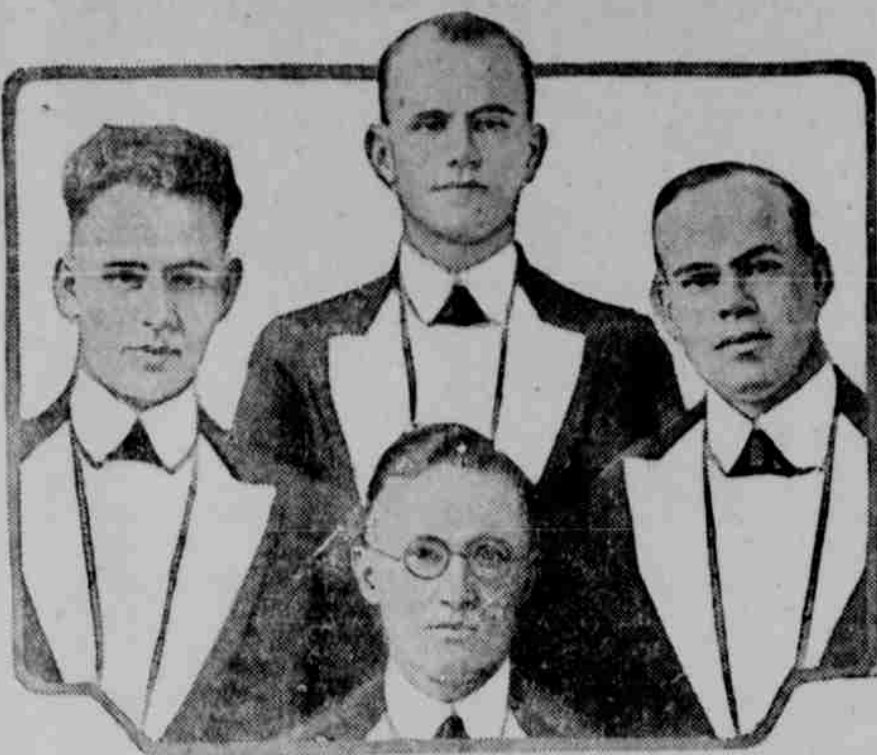
"The Japanese goods when brought in must pay 20 per cent on \$1,250 and not \$500, and therefore they will pay exactly the same duty as when imported from other countries.

"Our present system widens the margin of cost between these countries when the goods are laid down here and pay ad valorem duties on foreign values. Under our proposition of the American value all countries alike must pay a duty assessed on the American value. No matter what the foreign cost may be they must pay exactly the same amount of duty here.

"Many people came before our committee and presented arguments for and against the American valuation. Invariably the importer opposed the change from collecting ad valorem duties on the foreign value to the American value. Why? Because, my friends, there is no opportunity for the dishonest importer, and there are a few, not all, and a few dishonest importers in foreign countries, not all. Under the American valuation no foreigner and no American can undervalue. Under this plan we will not only fix the rate of duty, but we will fix the value on which those duties will be collected.

"We need revenue far in excess of present days. This fact must be considered by both sides of this House. The question is: How shall we raise the money? We propose to raise a

## TO FEATURE SMITH SONG



"NATIONAL MALE QUARTET."

One feature of the annual Chautauqua this year that promises to make this yearly event come still closer to Alma people is the fact that the National Male Quartette, one of the feature musical attractions of the entire week, will sing one of the songs that has been written by Frank F. Smith of this city. The song to be used by the National Male Quartette is "That Dear Little Friend of Mine."

During the Chautauqua week tickets will be given out to all who attend the numbers on the \$50.00 oil painting now on display in the windows of the Smith music store, which represents the scene of his other song, "My Dear Old Southern Home," which will be on sale locally on Saturday, July 23. The painting is by Myrtle VanLoven Walker of this city and has attracted considerable attention. The painting will be given away on the last night of the Chautauqua as an advertisement of "My Dear Old Southern Home."

goods portion of it by the operation of this tariff bill.

"Our people are willing to pay taxes to meet the Government's obligations—there is no other way for the Government to obtain money than from the people—but the people want such taxes equitably laid. If our Government is to remain solvent, it must meet its obligations. In our opinion, an import tariff tax is the least burdensome of all taxes upon the people, for in most cases it is a tax upon the foreign importer and not on the consumer.

"I have said that if the tax upon Congress to raise revenue was no greater now than as per prewar days, it would be the best; but such is not the case. The burden has increased fivefold. Before the late war our annual Government expenditures were \$1,000,000,000. Now they are, in round numbers, \$5,000,000,000. However, we have passed the crest of the wave, and our annual expenditures can be materially reduced. At the end of the Civil War the public debt was just below \$3,000,000,000, or about \$88 per capita. At the close of the late European war our debt was \$25,000,000,000 or about \$250 per capita, and about 7 1/2 per cent of our total wealth. By deduction from our total public debt the sums owing to us by the allied Governments, which is approximately \$10,000,000,000, our net debt at present is about \$14,000,000,000 or about \$135 per capita, and about 4 1/2 per cent of our total wealth—th closest of that of any principal country in the world.

"Assessing the duty on the value in America would have substantially the same desired result as a specific duty. The rate charged against all countries will be uniform and the United States will not be required to question foreign values or foreign costs.

"In the Underwood Act rates of duty wholly inadequate to protect American industries were levied, and yet the tariff law was unsatisfactory from the viewpoint of France, and France would not consent to grant America her minimum tariff rates.

"Under the new tariff bill the President could negotiate with France and extend to France certain concessions in exchange for concessions by France. The American market is the best market in the world, and in exchange for granting advantages in the American market America will receive liberal concessions by foreign countries.

"Let me say to my Democratic friends that we have been kind to you. You are children away from home on a dark night. We will take care of you in spite of your efforts to the contrary in this tariff law."

### ALL CALF AND PIG CLUBS SHOULD EXHIBIT

The county fair association has made a very inviting offer for clubs to present an agricultural exhibit at the fair. The space allowed is about ten feet square. Small bundles of grain, hay and cornstalks are a great help in making an attractive display. The grain and hay bundles should be secured as soon as possible. It would be interesting to have many kinds of wheat and oats. The first prize is \$20.00, second prize is \$10.00.

Boys under sixteen are also offered prizes of \$20.00 and \$10.00 for the best agricultural exhibit. Girls under eighteen have the same opportunity with agricultural or domestic exhibits. Any boy or girl can get well afford to spend several days time getting material together for these exhibits.

They will be judged on quantity, quality and neatness of arrangement. All should strive to present their exhibits in a novel and attractive manner. Our Fair Association appreciate that this is an agricultural county and are making every effort to secure the best of agricultural exhibits. Some county fairs are little more than a horse race meet with gambling attractions on the side. Let us all get busy and make these special exhibits one of the most attractive features of the fair.

Read all the ads—it pays.

The regular monthly meeting of the Civic Improvement League will take place on Friday afternoon, July 29, at 8:30 o'clock, at Mrs. Francis King's. This meeting, which is the one for August, is set forward one week because of the Chautauqua. A large attendance is earnestly requested.

Mrs. Linda Harrod Endorses Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I suffered for years with stomach trouble and tried everything I heard of but the only relief I got was temporary until last spring I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them from our druggist. I got immediate relief from that dreadful heaviness and pain in the stomach after eating. Since taking two bottles I can eat anything I want without distress," writes Mrs. Linda Harrod, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—07-1

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FOURTH NIGHT

## Redpath Chautauqua

Just One of 17 Big Attractions

SEASON TICKETS ONLY \$2.75, PLUS 10% TAX

REDPATH CHAUTAUQUA

**Chautauqua Week  
HERE  
August 4th to 11th**

## Friction—the Pickpocket of Industry

If the loss to industry through unnecessary friction could be entirely eliminated, it would mean a saving of sufficient money to pay off the combined state debt of Illinois, Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas in a single year.

—(Moody's Manual)

It would represent twice the value of all the vessels produced in the United States in a normal year, and would be greater in value than the annual rye, barley, or rice crop.

—(Statistical Abstract of U. S.)

The value of power lost to industry through friction has been estimated to reach the staggering total of \$185,000,000 annually.

—(Industrial Oil Engineering)

Realizing that friction is an undesirable partner of industry, and feeling its obligation as the leader among manufacturers of lubricants, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has for years maintained a staff of lubricating engineers and lubricating chemists, whose business it has been to consult with industrial engineers to solve for them their individual lubricating problems as they are presented.

The services of these men are given without charge, and the saving effected has been great.

When it is realized that every machine presents a friction problem, and that every industry, from cotton goods to corn flakes is dependent on proper lubrication for turning out its product efficiently, one function of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) becomes more apparent.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Indiana)  
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago  
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## Remarkable Value

\$3.50 14 oz. No. 7 Copper Tea Kettle  
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CORN FED STEER BEEF	Genuine spring lamb, chops, roasts and stews
Corned beef, boneless lb. — 20c	Fowls, lb. — 30c
Short ribs, lb. — 10c	White Fish lb. — 27c
Kettle roasts, lb. — 12-16c	Lake trout, lb. — 29c
Hamburger steak, lb. — 17c	Salmon, tall cans, 2 for — 25c
Round steak, lb. — 25c	Full cream cheese, lb. — 24c
PORK—The prime young corn-fed kind.	Bread flour, good quality, sack, — \$1.25
Steak (untrimmed) lb. — 19c	Rice, good quality, 3 lbs. — 25c
Sausage, lb. — 16c	Crackers, lb. — 15c
Pork in pickle, lb. — 12-18c	Fruit preserves, 14 oz. jar. — 15c
Fresh pork legs for boiling, lb. — 8c	Pickles in bulk, sweet, sour and dill.
Bacon, home cured, in the chunk, lb. — 25c	Peaches in syrup, 2 1/2 can — 20c
Smoked ham butts, 3-5 lbs. per lb. — 10-15c	Prunes, medium size, 2 lbs — 25c
Picnic hams, lb. — 18c	Catsup, large bottle — 18c
Veal for stewing, good quality, lb. — 10c-15c	Melons, cantaloupes, and celery on ice
Roasts, lb. — 22c	Sugar, per cwt. — \$6.50
Veal chops, lb. — 25c	

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